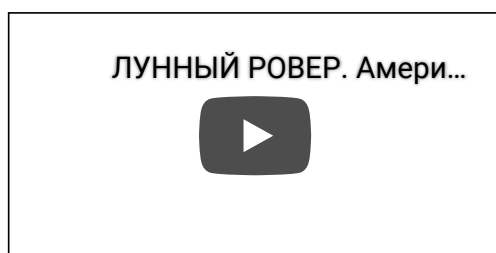


52. Что общего у американской лунной аферы и современных экспедиций на Марс?

12-15 minutes

If you do not go into details, but look at the situation from afar, then between the lunar scam of 1969-72. and the modern adventures of American Mars rovers, certain parallels arise. It's like the same Hollywood screenwriter wrote all of these stories using the same templates.

Let's take a lunar rover. What was its purpose? Was he performing any scientific task? Not. The main task is to arrange "pokatushki". Show the audience that you can ride on the "lunar rover", arrange races. The video from the Apollo 16 mission was even dubbed "Grand Prix Races." You probably remember this video. There, on a radio-controlled model, a stationary doll about 25 cm high sits, which for two circles (with approaching and moving away from the observer) has never moved.



Video of the "lunar" rover passage.

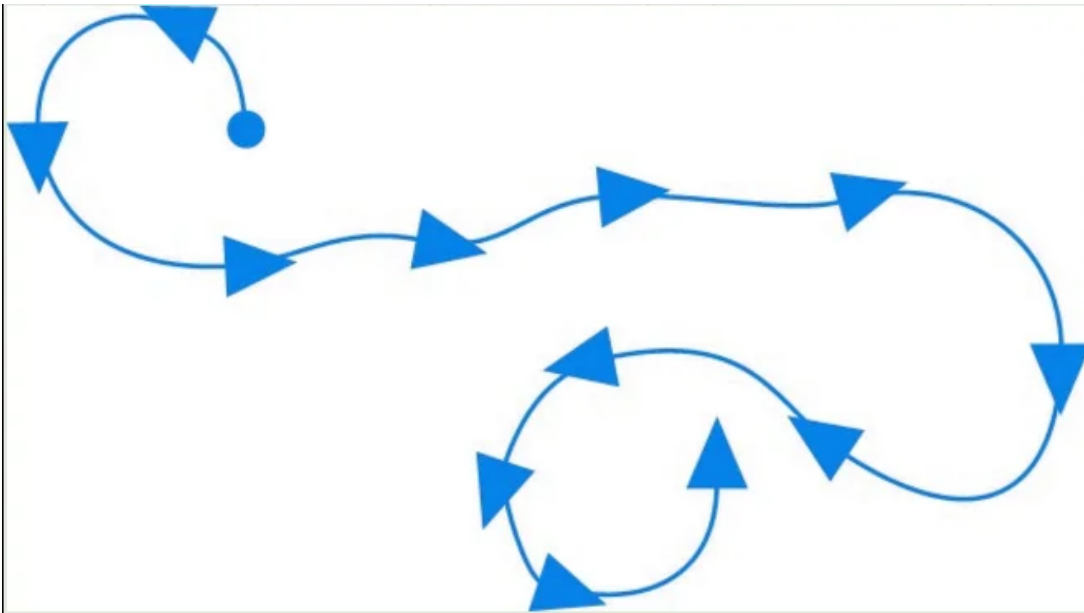
The Americans rode the rover and abandoned it. His task - to entertain the audience - he fulfilled.

Of course, I will be told that the rover traveled several kilometers to collect lunar rocks away from the landing site. But we know that no rover has gone anywhere. Long tedious travels on the Moon, when only the TV camera in the foreground and background is visible, were filmed using animation (frame by frame) on mock-ups. They will shoot one frame, move the model a few centimeters, and shoot another frame. And then the frames will be multiplied, each 4 times. So, for 7 minutes of travel, freeze frames were filmed.



The rover runs on the Moon during the Apollo 15 mission were filmed using miniature models.

And since they were filming in the pavilion, the rover circled around the same place all the time.



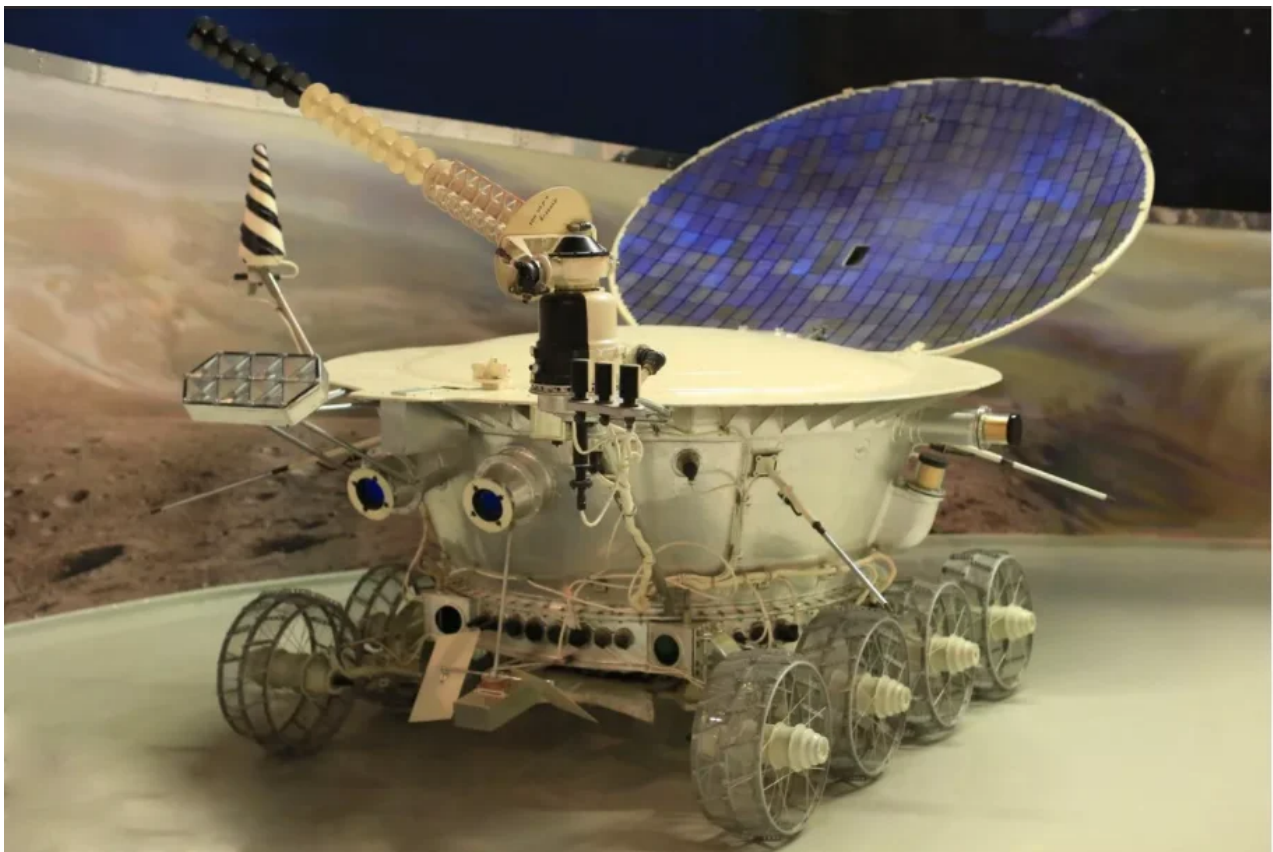
The trajectory of the rover in the Apollo 15 mission.

You will find a detailed analysis of how this passage was filmed with the help of mock-ups in the article "[Dolls on the Moon](#)".

The Soviet lunar rover, unlike the American one, is a whole mobile scientific laboratory. He not only studied the features of the lunar surface, the chemical composition and properties of the lunar soil, while simultaneously photographing panoramas, the Lunokhod measured radioactive and X-ray cosmic radiation. And, of course, he communicated with the Earth.

The Lunokhod-1 equipment included:

- Two television cameras (one backup), four panoramic telephotometers;
- X-ray fluorescence spectrometer RIFMA;
- X-ray telescope RT-1;
- Odometer-penetrometer PrOP;
- Radiation detector RV-2N;
- Laser reflector TL.



Lunokhod at the Museum of Cosmonautics at VDNKh.

One of the driver-operators of the lunar rover, V. Dovgan, said that when controlling the movement of the lunar rover from the earth, they deliberately bumped one side of the chassis onto the lunar stones. But what is strange is that the roll sensor did not show the inclination of the Lunokhod. It turned out that many "stones" on the Moon are easily crumbling lumps. But the Americans could not even establish such a simple fact.

Lunokhod-1 worked on the Moon for 302 Earth days (November 1970 - September 1971). But the American lunar rover (aka rover) functioned, according to NASA legend, for only a few days. And it was not intended for anything but pokatushek.

We see the same story in 2021 with the Ingenuity Mars helicopter. The main task of this helicopter is senseless flights, just to intrigue the viewer - will it take off or not? Fly a few meters or somersault from jumping? Will the battery be charged by solar panels and can the battery hold a charge at -90°C ?

In general, such issues are simply simply solved on Earth, during bench tests. Pressure is created in the vacuum chamber "like on Mars"; 160 times less than the Earth's norm, rarefaction, like in the stratosphere at an altitude of 31-32 km. And a helicopter is launched into this chamber. Of course it won't fly. I think that NASA checked this and knew for sure that it would not fly. But it seems that NASA has completely lost the sense of reality.

The helicopter gains altitude thanks to the support on an air cushion created by the rapidly rotating main rotor blades. However, with the climb, the density of the air decreases. Consequently, the density of the supporting air cushion also decreases. The ceiling height is 4-6 km. The maximum height to which the helicopter could climb is 12 442 m. This height was gained in 1972 by the French light helicopter Aérospatiale SA 315B Lama, developed for the highlands of India and Nepal.

And to hold a day or other charged batteries in the freezer and check their capacity after that is generally elementary. So I don't understand why intrigue should be created from such elementary questions? The history

of helicopter design goes back over 100 years. All flight parameters are easily calculated. A negative answer suggests itself.

Apparently, this is all done for the sake of the show, for the sake of the performance. Hollywood has already taught viewers around the world that they shouldn't pay attention to technical "trifles", the main thing is to get emotion from the film.

In Hollywood films, the actors never look at the road when they talk in the car while driving. The main character has an infinite number of cartridges in the pistol clip. In the movie "King Kong" a naked girl does not freeze in the cold in winter in her nightgown, but only laughs.



Still from the movie "King Kong", 2005



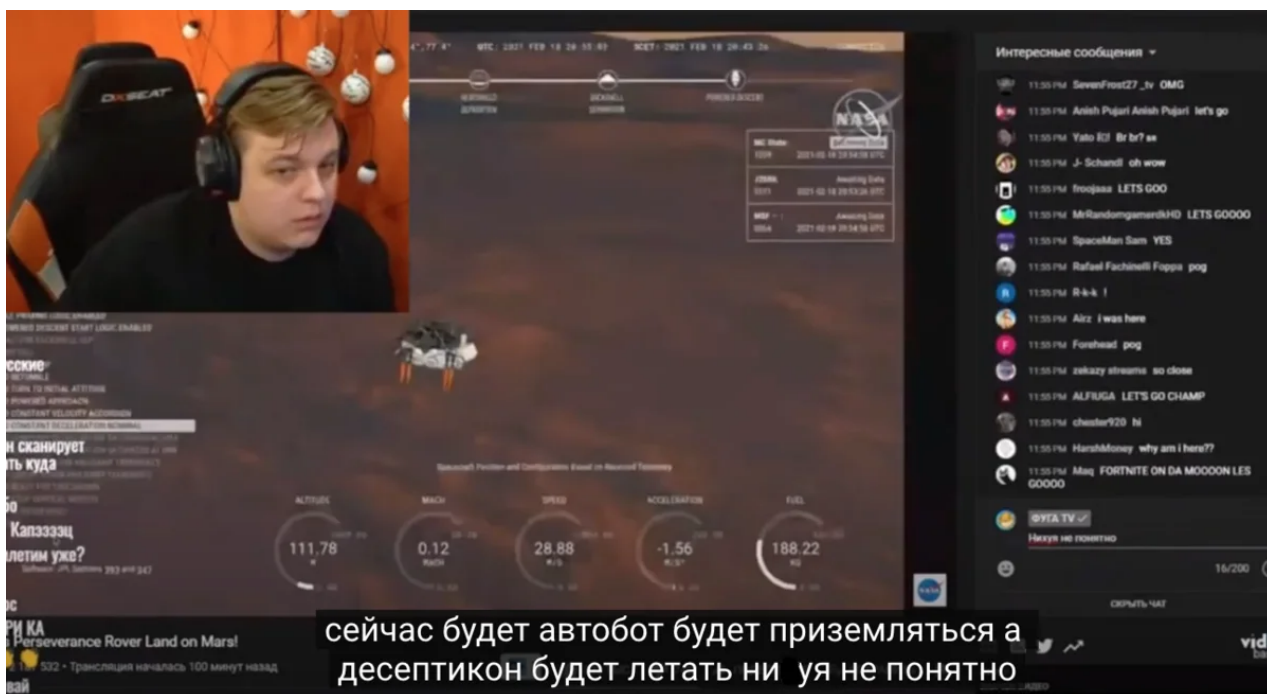
The girl is not cold in winter, but in a light dress.

So the Martian expeditions should be assessed not with the mind, but with the heart - did you, as a viewer, touch the heart-warming story told by NASA employees? Have you worried or not? And the fact that there are some inconsistencies and inconsistencies with physical laws - all this is nonsense! Look what joy all those who followed the landing on Mars (somewhere in the flight control center) got - how they rejoiced and applauded!



The joy of landing on Mars.

And it was a reaction to an ordinary cartoon, more precisely, to computer rendering. The entire landing on Mars was depicted using a cartoon made on a computer.



Landing on Mars was shown as a cartoon.

And landing on the moon live in 1969 was shown on television, also in the form of a cartoon. It was like a reconstruction of an event. In the frame, we see the models made by Ralph McQuori, who later became the production designer for the film "Star Wars".



The 1969 moon landing was televised using mock-ups.



55 seconds left before touching the lunar surface.



A few seconds before touching the "lunar" surface.

Here you can see [lunar landing video](#) .

There is such a film "The tail wags the dog", 1997. Although all events in the film are fictional, they are quite real. To divert public attention from the sex scandal associated with the US president, an emergency specialist is urgently called in, who decides to stage a small war. The specialist, in turn, attracts a famous Hollywood producer, and together they organize a show on a global scale with a truly Hollywood scale (America's participation in the war with Albania)!

When you see footage of landing on the moon and landing on Mars, you get the feeling that some Hollywood producer is in charge of all this action. And he does not care about the scientific accuracy of the processes shown, he works according to his own templates. These templates have repeatedly brought him success and a huge box office around the world. For a producer, the main thing is an emotional show. Therefore, he does not care about scientific reliability - he makes his science fiction movie according to the laws of cinema.

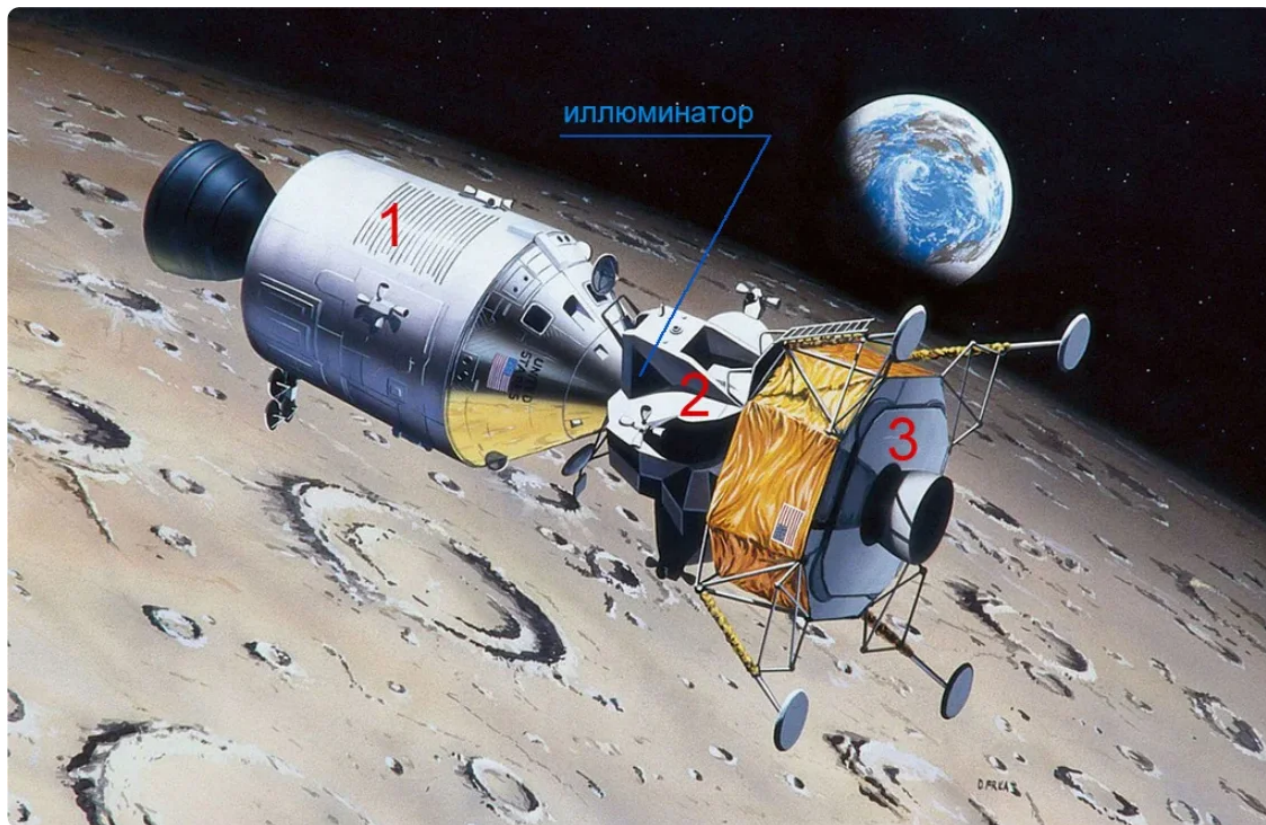
Let's take at least the moment of docking of spaceships. So far, no one has been able to repeat the docking that Apollo allegedly carried out during the flight to the Moon.

According to the official version of NASA, the flight to the moon looks like this: a huge launch vehicle is launched from the Earth, more than 100 meters high, consisting of three stages. The first two stages are needed to launch the rocket into Earth's orbit. Inside the third stage are three independent rockets called spaceships.



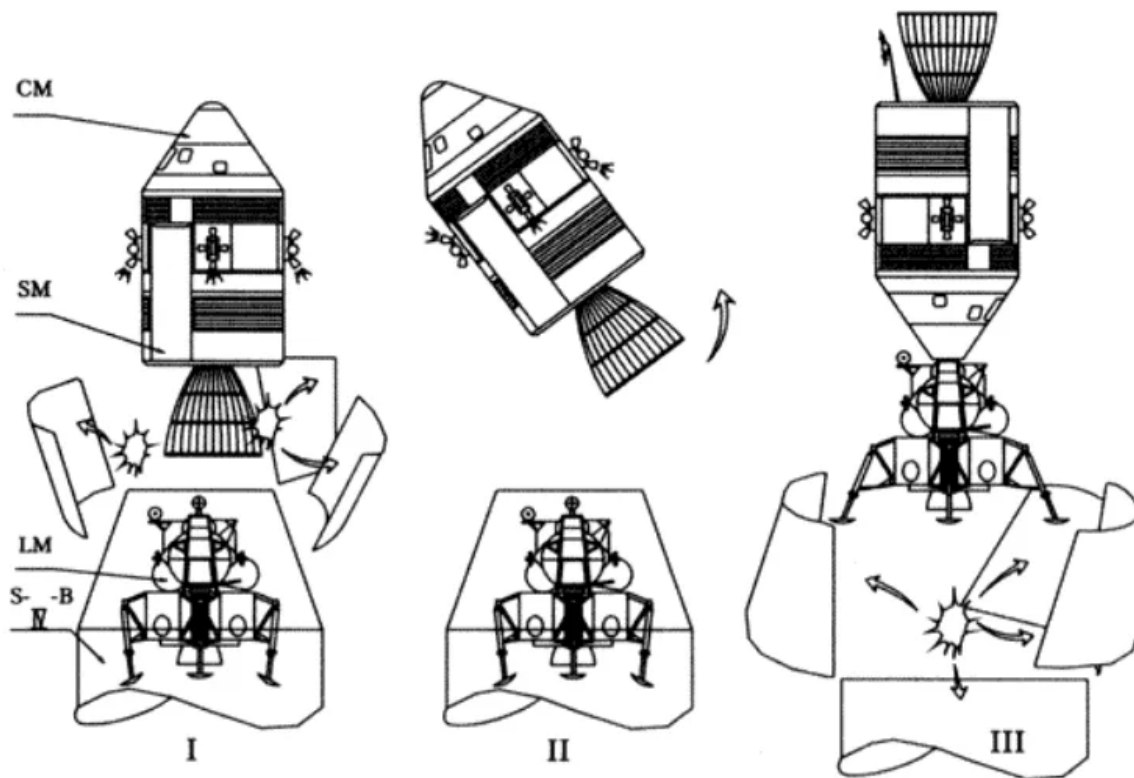
Launch of Apollo 11.

The bluish cylinder at the very top of the rocket is an independent spacecraft (with its own engine), it is called the command compartment. And underneath (inside the third stage of the launch vehicle) are two more small spaceships. According to NASA's legend, three spacecraft are flying to the moon in a train at once (see the next figure) - the command module number 1 and the lunar module, which consists of two independent spaceships (2 and 3). The ship, which is designated by the number 1, remains in the lunar orbit, and the 2 + 3 bundle descends to the Moon.



Apollo 11 is a bundle of three rockets: 1 - command compartment, 2 and 3 - lunar module.

But the fact is that these three independent spacecraft are located in the launch vehicle (in the third upper stage) in a different sequence, and not as needed for a flight to the Moon: spacecraft 1 is turned with a nozzle towards the lunar module (see the lower figure left). It is positioned this way because astronauts undergoing congestion at launch have to sit with their backs down. This means that after entering the trajectory to the Moon, the Apollo command compartment should turn 180 ° and dock again.

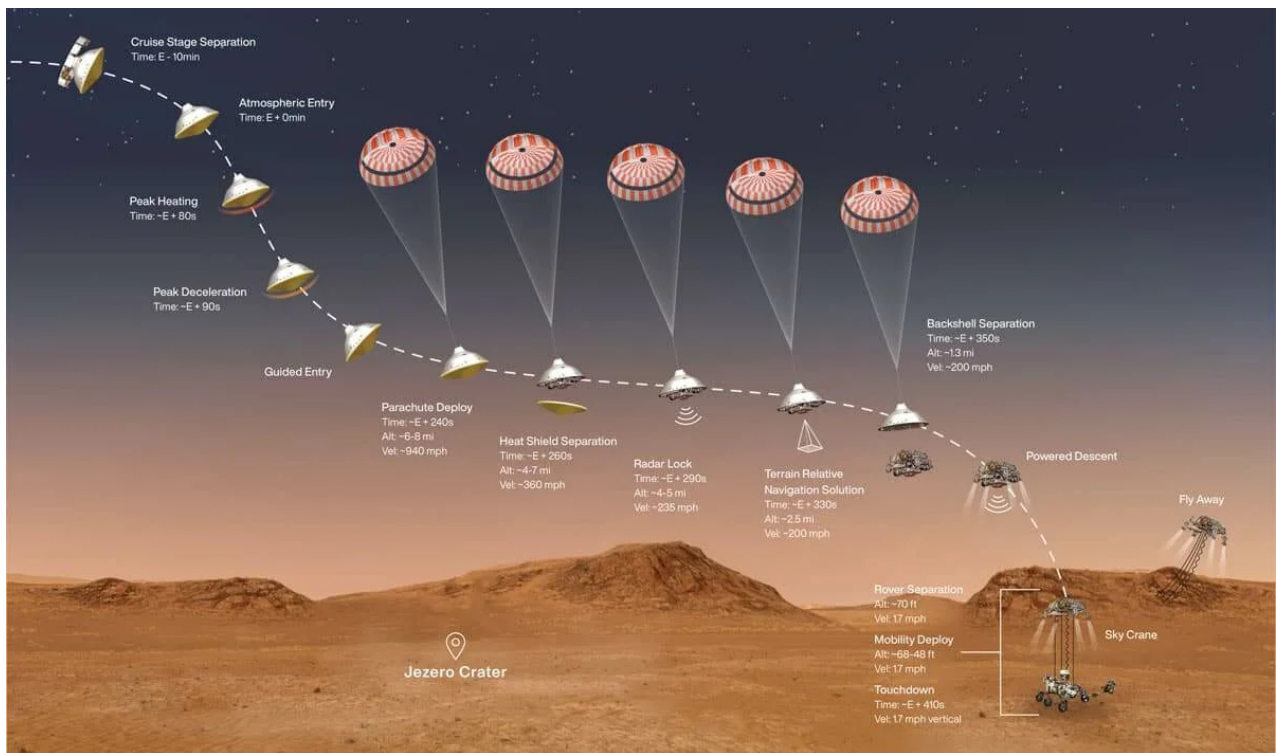


Re-docking scheme: I - separation of the command (SM) and service (SM) modules; II - turn by 180 °; III - docking with the LM-lunar module and separation of the 3rd stage of the Saturn-5 launch vehicle

According to the official version of NASA, the commander of the spacecraft, using the engines of the attitude control system, retracts it about 30 meters, turns it 180 ° (middle picture), makes the rendezvous and docking with the lunar module, which is located inside the third stage of the launch vehicle. After docking, this lunar module is pulled out of the adapter, and for this it is necessary that the command compartment (command module) begins to move in the opposite direction. And finally, you need to get rid of the third step. The exploding arrows (in the right figure) show the separation of the third stage of the launch vehicle.

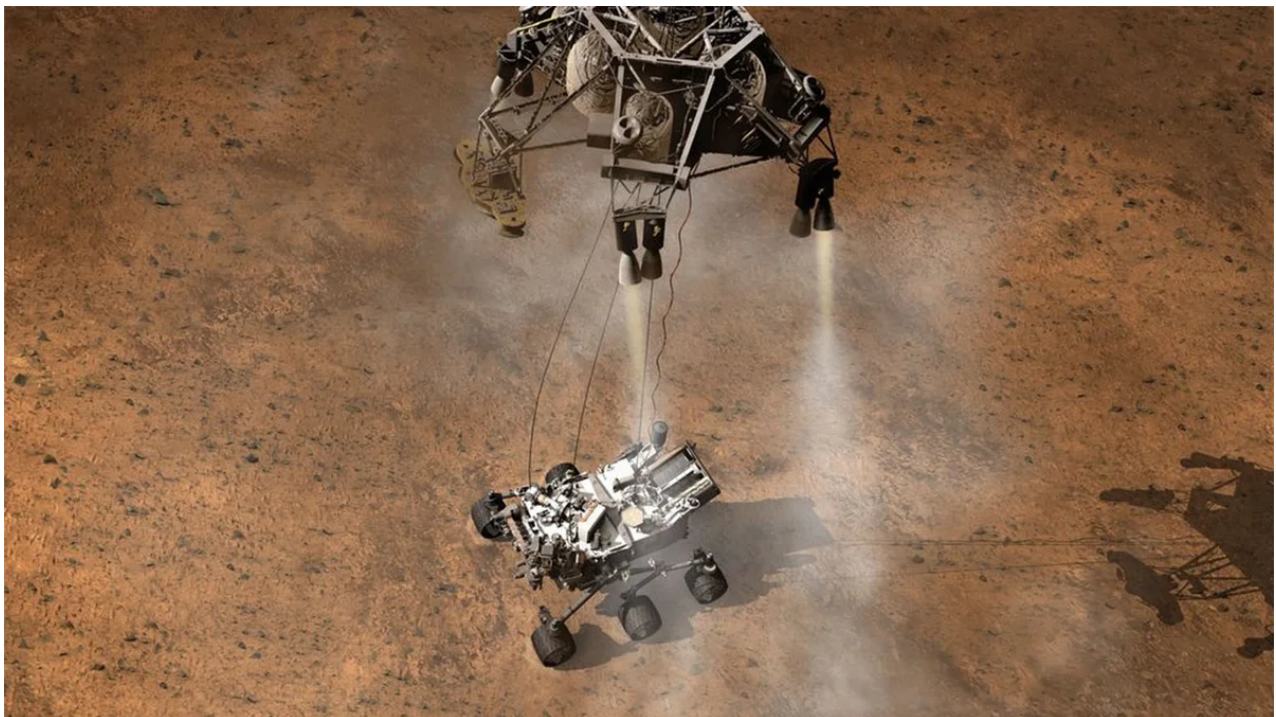
Such a redocking, unthinkable in complexity, still remains a fantasy. NASA did not film this unique operation, but simply wrote in the reports that there was a redocking. But, to be honest, it was not there. Re-docking remained only on paper - after all, no one flew to the moon.

And exactly the same fantastically difficult, practically impossible, undocking operation we see in the story of the rover. The final stage of undocking is called the "sky crane".



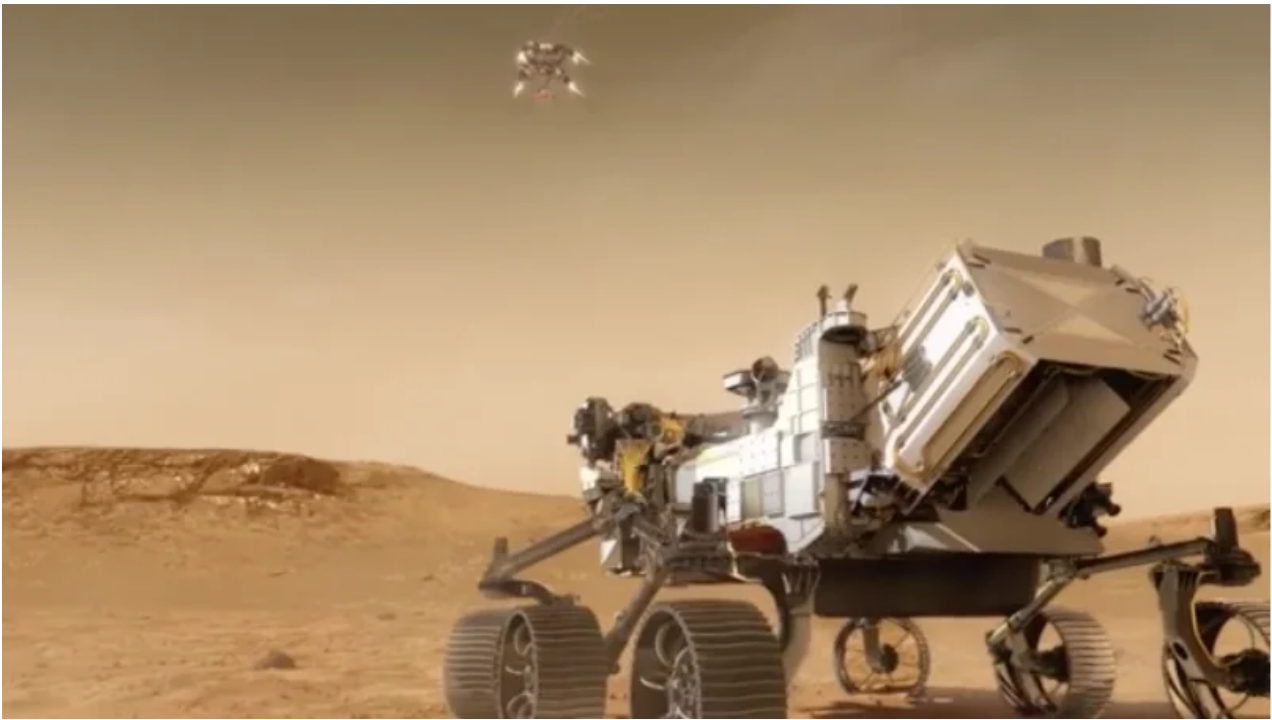
The final part of the landing is the sky crane.

According to NASA legend, the final part of the landing on Mars looks like this: the descent module with the rover approaches the surface of Mars. From the nozzles of the descent module, this is a reactive braking system, streams of burning gases with a temperature of about 2 thousand degrees break out. A rover hangs on cables under these nozzles.



The rover lands on Mars, bathed in a jet of burning gases.

When the rover touches the surface, the reactive braking system hovers at a height of 4-5 meters, fires off the rover attachment cables and then flies away.



The rover remained on the surface, and the reactive braking system flew further.

What is this, if not fantasy in the style of Jules Verne? In my opinion, this is just some kind of movie with no claim to believability. As if this stage of landing on Mars was invented not by a scientist-engineer, but by a Hollywood producer.

I could not find any video or any other reliable information that the operation of hovering at a height of 4-5 meters was worked out on Earth, so that under the burning gases there was also a rover attached to the cables. If you find it, I will be grateful for the link.

But on the other hand, I found a lot of videos showing how "Falcons" and "Starships" explode during a vertical landing on a stream of burning gases.



The first stage of Falcon 9 exploded on landing.

And this is on Earth, when the landing ship is in the field of view of the cameras and sends all the telemetry to the Control Center. And on Mars, several tens of millions of kilometers from Earth - what is the probability of a successful landing the first time? But according to the NASA legend, that "Perseverance", that "Curiosity" 8 years ago, got to Mars using the same technology - with the help of the "sky crane"

PS

A small article, a little about the moon and about the rovers. More and more people are inclined to think that there are no American rovers out there on Mars.

Eugene Cernan stated that the Americans were not on the moon .

I don't know if Cernan said the above words during Armstrong's funeral, but the conclusion from that article is about the rovers:

We see an Atlas V rocket with two side boosters. This is a 500 series rocket, specifically type 521 (1 LRE made in rush and two boosters). This rocket brings a load of no more than 2540 kg to the GSO.

... That is, the withdrawal of Perseverance to Mars by the rocket that was officially launched on July 30, 2020 is impossible.

*

Cameraman L. Konovalov was with you. Until next time!